



## IMPOST.

JOHN BEGRIE, Merchant in Edinburgh, having become Tackfman of the Impost on Foreign Wines, &c. payable to the City of Edinburgh, from and after the term of Martinmas 1782; hereby gives this public information, That Impost Warrants will be given out by him at his shop, being the second below Forrester's Wynd, South side of the High Street, Edinburgh, and at the former office at Leith.

## Edinburgh Friendly Insurance Office,

Back Stairs, Parliament Close.

THE Annual Premiums due upon Insurances in this Office, at the present term of Martinmas, are desired to be paid up immediately, as by neglecting the payment fifteen days after the term day, the benefit of the policy expires.

Persons insured will please also notice, That, by the late act of Parliament, charging a duty of One Shilling and Sixpence upon every bond of Assurance, the duty on all Insurances payable at this term, whether annual or for seven years policies, is from the 24th June last to Martinmas 1782, conform to which receipts will be given at the Office.

CHRISTOPHER MOUBRAY, Cashier.

N. B. Whereas it has been the practice of this and other Insurance Offices, in all cases of loss and damage by fire, to deduct three per cent. from the amount of the damage, notice is hereby given, That all claims upon this Office, for loss or damage by fire, will in future be paid without any deduction.

11th November 1782.

STIRLING, 5th November 1782.

## THERE was laid before the General Meeting

by the Committee appointed to prepare and digest the same, the form of a Bill for the better ordering the Militia Forces in Scotland, which was read to the Meeting and approved of, and appointed to be transmitted to Mr Creech at Edinburgh, addressed to the Earl of Glencairn: And that this measure may carry all the weight that is important a national object demands, they judge it expedient to nominate John Earl of Dunmore, Sir Thomas Dundas of Kersie, Baronet, John Johnstone of Alva, William Morehead of Herberthire, and John Pringle the Sheriff-depute, Esquires, as a Committee to meet and concert with the Committees appointed by the other counties of Scotland at Edinburgh, and to submit their, as their sentiments, to their consideration and free discussion, that a proper plan, in which the majority can agree, may be adopted, and recommended to be supported by their Representatives in Parliament, and by every well-wisher to the safety and honour of this country. And the Committee are hereby instructed to report their proceedings, from time to time, to be laid before the county at large, to be assembled for this purpose, on the earliest notice by their convenor.

WM. MOREHEAD, Preside.

## JOHN BAYLL begs leave to acquaint the

Public, and his friends in particular, that he is returned from the Camp and Kello Races, where he had been employed, and now carries on business as formerly at his house, Bridge Street; where he entertains a continuation of their favours.

## MEMOIRS

Of the Life and Military Services of  
ADMIRAL LORD HOWE.

THE Right Honourable Richard Howe, Viscount Howe of Langar in the county of Nottingham, Viscount Howe, Baron of Clarrawly in the kingdom of Ireland, Baronet, Admiral of the Blue, Lieutenant-General of the Marines, and Commander in Chief of the Western Squadron, was born in or about the year 1722. He is the second son of Scrope Viscount Howe, Baron of Clarrawly, by Lady Charlotte, daughter to the Baron Kilmanegg in Germany, who was master of the horse to King George I. as Elector of Hanover. The Baroness Kilmanegg, Lady Sophia Charlotte, was daughter to Count Plater of the empire of Germany, and was herself created first Countess of the province of Leinster in Ireland, and afterwards Baroness of Brentford, and Countess of Darlington in Ireland. The family of Howe were of distinction in the county of Somerset for several generations. The manor of Langar, in the county of Nottingham, came into the possession of the family by the marriage of John Howe, Esq; with Arabella, daughter of the Earl of Sunderland, whose eldest son, Sir Scrope, was created a Baron and Viscount, and was succeeded by Scrope, the father of the present Lord Howe, in the year 1713. He entered at an early age into the naval service. His first steps as a subaltern we have not been able clearly to ascertain. There is a very censurable silence in the naval annals of England with respect to individuals. Ships are mentioned without any notice of their commanders, and thus many of the juvenile, but brilliant exploits of our countrymen, have been trusted to the short-lived gratitude of public memory. On the 10th of April 1746, we find, by the Navy List, he was made a Post Captain in the Triton man of war, and in June 1752 was appointed to the command of the Dolphin. In the beginning of the year 1755, when Britain saw that the designs of France were hostile, Admiral Boscawen was sent with a fleet of observation to stretch along the American coast: In this Squadron the Honourable Captain Howe commanded the Dunkirk; his ship, together with the Defiance, fell in with the Alcide and Lys, two French men of war, which had been separated from the Squadron of M. Bois de la Mothe, off Newfoundland. They required them to pay the usual compliment to the British flag, which they refusing, Captain Howe and Captain Andrews brought them immediately to action, and that so closely, that a man killed on the yard-arm of one of the French ships fell into the Dunkirk. They were both captured; and thus did the Honourable Captain Howe strike the first blow of that memorable war in which the naval honours of England were carried to their highest pitch. He lost 90 men in the action. On board the French ships were eight companies of land-forces, and the Governor of Louisbourg, together with 30,000. This engagement happened on the 10th of June. He continued in the command of this ship until the expedition was formed against Rochfort, when he was appointed to the Magnanime of 74 guns, in the fleet under Admiral Hawke. Captain Howe led the van in bearing down on Aix, a small island situated opposite the mouth of the river Charante, leading up to Rochfort. The fort on the island began to fire on the Magnanime, but her commander kept on his course without discharging a single gun until he came abreast of the battery, when dropping his anchor, he poured such a torrent from his whole broadside, as

drove every man from the guns in the fort, and soon after the French colours were struck. The expedition itself failed, and Captain Howe was almost the only man who had any honour in the business, and his was the honour of accident.

In the year 1758, Captain Howe was chosen, by that great and discerning statesman, Mr Pitt, to command and direct a second expedition to the coast of France. He sailed from Portsmouth in the quality of Commodore, with one line-of-battle ship, the Effex, three frigates, seven frigates, six sloops, with fire-ships, bombs, tenders, cutters, and transports; the troops were commanded by the Duke of Marlborough. On discovering Cape La Hague, the Commodore directed his course between the continent and the island of Alderney. This channel is called the Race, on account of the uncommon rapidity of the current, and Commodore Howe was the first Englishman who was bold to sail with a fleet of ships through this dangerous pass. They steered directly for the Bay of St Maloes, and came to an anchor within three leagues of the place. The town was found to be too strong for an attack, with any probability of success; he therefore contented himself with setting fire to about an hundred sail of ships, many of them privateers, and to several magazines of naval stores. They then proceeded to Cherbourg, and made dispositions for landing the troops, but the weather proving tempestuous, they did not hazard the debarkation; but though deferred, it was not laid aside. They arrived at St Helen's on the 29th of July, and in two days returned again, and on the 6th effected a landing. A resolution was formed to destroy, with great expedition, all the forts, as well as the basins, piers, and harbour. These had been formed by the great Vauban, and immense sums had been lavished in their erection. A great many pieces of cannon were taken, with flags, standards, and trophies. On their return, the Commodore heard the news of the lamented death of his elder brother George Augustus, the third Viscount, in America, by which event he succeeded to the title and honours. In two days after his arrival at Spithead, and disembarking his cannon and trophies, which were exposed in Hyde Park, he sailed again, and proceeded towards St Maloes, near which the troops were disembarked. It was found that St Maloes could not be attacked without much hazard, and the noble Commodore moved to St Cas. In this transaction General Bligh was not successful: A fatal security had taken possession of the army—the French poured down upon them in great numbers, at a favourable moment during the re-embarkation, and a dreadful carnage ensued. In this alarming moment, the Commodore particularly distinguished himself by an act of seasonable bravery; for when the boats were reluctant to put off from the ships to succour the distressed troops, who were driven into the sea, on account of the incessant fire from the enemy's batteries, which scoured the surface of the bay, Lord Howe went into a boat, and by making himself conspicuous to the whole fleet, excited a general emulation to be the most forward to assist their unfortunate companions.

In the following year, 1759, he was appointed to the command of the Magnanime, in the fleet under Admiral Hawke, and he greatly contributed to the conquest, and shared in the honours obtained in Quiberon bay. No man can be ignorant of that memorable battle. The noble Lord kept an incessant fire on the Heros, and obliged her to strike, but the wind blew so high that no boat could be sent off to take possession of her, and in the night she ran ashore.

On the 29th of September, 1760, on board the Magnanime, he commanded an expedition against a fort on the island of Dumet, having, beside his own ship, the Prince Frederic and Bedford. The fort soon yielded, and was stripped of its cannon and stores. In the same year he was appointed one of the Lords of the Bed-chamber to the Duke of York. Soon after, he was appointed Colonel of Marines; and in 1762, when the Duke of York, who had been bred under Lord Howe, went out as Rear-Admiral, he had the noble Lord still as a tutor, in the quality of Captain. In 1763, he was appointed one of the Lords of the Admiralty; and, in the 1765, was made Treasurer of the Navy. He was promoted to the rank of Rear-Admiral of the Blue; and, in 1776, to be Rear-Admiral of the White, and Lieutenant-General of the Marines. He sat in the British House of Commons as Member for Dartmouth. When the disorders broke out in America, which, by the weak administration of our affairs, at last involved us in the present most disastrous war, Viscount Howe was chosen to command the fleet in America. His conduct in that station, in circumstances of peculiar disadvantage, are fresh in the memory of every man. The manner in which he was left by the Admiralty of England to encounter a fleet of France, dreadfully superior to him, is well known, and also the manner in which he conducted himself, for the deliverance of his armament, and the honour of his flag; six sail of sixty-four guns, three of fifty, two of forty, with some frigates and sloops, were all the force that Lord Howe had to oppose to twelve sail of line-of-battle ships, and three frigates. It is not in the power of words to do justice to the animation that blazed forth on this occasion. The spirit of Britons, roused by the commanding genius of one man, set the enemy at defiance. The ships were deficient in their complements; a thousand volunteers from the transports presented themselves to man the fleet; the soldiers, unaccustomed to a sea-life, and to its duties; officers with their wounds still green; and the masters and mates of the merchantmen, all solicited employment on board, with the greatest eagerness, and several of them took their stations at the guns with the common sailors. In this struggle of magnanimity it appeared, that the ancient spirit of Britain was not extinct; it only wanted to be awakened and directed in order to strike its usual terror. Lord Howe did not disappoint his brave followers—D'Eslaing was discomfited at his arrangement; he could not make an impression on his line, and he yielded to him a glory which has scarcely been paralleled. The weak and wanton attack made on his Lordship's disposition, by a parliamentary officer, hardly deserves our notice. He arraigned him for not having opposed two frigates to a line of battle ship, and avowed it as a doctrine in naval tactics,

which he pledged himself to illustrate by his practice, if he should ever be gratified with the opportunity, that a frigate of forty guns, and one of thirty-six guns, was equal to a third rate of seventy-four guns. How he has verified his doctrine, let his conduct in Port Praya Bay ascertain. The answer which he received in the House of Commons was just and laconic—"That Admiral Lord Howe would not condescend to receive instructions from Captain Johnstone." To the injury of leaving Lord Howe exposed, without occasion, to a superior enemy, the Ministers added the insult, after his conduct, of a recall; in consequence of which he declared, he could no longer act while the Earl of Sandwich was at the head of the Admiralty. He retired; but in an inquiry in the House of Commons, which he pursued with the eager confidence of honesty, he clearly demonstrated the ability of his conduct.

On the late happy change of men and system, however, the noble Lord was created an English peer, by the title and title of Viscount Howe, of Langar, in the county of Nottingham; was promoted to the rank of Admiral of the Blue, and appointed to the command of the grand fleet. The important expedition on which he is now employed, draws upon him the eyes of Europe, and the hopes of Britain. His fleet, indeed, is inferior to the combined enemy; but the experience which the nation has had of his talents, and comprehension of his mind, give them well-founded expectations of an honourable and advantageous decision, should an engagement take place. The important intelligence has arrived, that by the intervention of seasonable storms, he has poured his supplies into the garrison of Gibraltar, without disturbance from the enemy. Should they oppose his return, may the event add new laurels to his brow.

The noble Lord married Mary, daughter of Major Hartop, of Welby, in Leicestershire, by whom he has issue three daughters, Sophia-Charlotte, Mary, and Louisa. [European Mag.]

The following addresses of the Council and Assembly of Barbadoes having been presented by Samuel Eitwick, Esq; the Agent for that island to his Majesty at the levee at St James's on Wednesday last, they were most graciously received, and he had the honour to kiss his Majesty's hand.

To the KING's Most Excellent Majesty,  
The humble Address of the President and Council of the Island of Barbadoes.

"Most gracious Sovereign,  
"WE your Majesty's most faithful subjects, the President and Council of this your ancient and ever loyal colony of Barbadoes, zealously attached to your sacred person and family, as well from affection and principle, as from duty, and gratefully sensible of the many blessings we have been accustomed to enjoy under your mild and benign government, embrace this first opportunity of congratulating with your Majesty on the late successful exertions of your Majesty's naval forces in these seas, against the fleet of your old and ambitious enemy.

"Sensible that our interests are inseparably united with those of our parent state, we should be wanting to ourselves not to rejoice at so glorious an event, in the present situation of affairs, when your Majesty's dominions are threatened by a powerful and dangerous combination of foes; an event, which, while it promises security to this and your Majesty's other colonies, we trust, is a happy prelude to exploits more decisive and more glorious.

"From the acknowledged abilities, integrity, and constitutional principles of those men, whom your Majesty has lately appointed to fill the first departments of the State, we have the most sanguine expectations; and we doubt not, but by the blessing of Providence on that happy union of shining talents, and great virtues, that your Majesty's arms, both by sea and land, will be directed to such achievements, as shall render your Majesty's reign the most brilliant in the annals of Britain. We are,

May it please your Majesty,  
Your Majesty's most dutiful,  
And faithful subjects and servants,  
John Dorin, William Bishop,  
A. Cumberbatch, John Best,  
H. Frere, Jos. Keeling,  
Ireneus Moe, John Ince:  
Robert Braithwaite.

July 2. 1782.

## BARBADOES.

To the KING's Most Excellent Majesty.

"Most Gracious Sovereign,  
"WE your Majesty's most dutiful and loyal subjects, the representatives of the people of the island of Barbadoes, beg leave to approach your Majesty with the firmest assurances of that unshaken attachment to your Royal Person, and zeal for your government, which have distinguished this ancient colony, and which neither time nor situation can alter or diminish.

"We acknowledge, with the most heart-felt gratitude, your Majesty's paternal attention to the interests of your distant subjects, more especially, Sir, in the measure you have so graciously been pleased to adopt in compliance with the prayers of your faithful people, by removing Major-General James Cunningham from the administration of this government; a ruler who, forgetful of the honour and dignity he derived from the belt of Kings, laboured only for the advancement of his private fortune, in violation of the constitution, in contempt of the laws, and a total disregard of the people committed to his care: a ruler unparalleled in the history of the British Colonization; who, instead of imitating, the great example set before him, has not been ashamed of appearing in the most disrespectful and disgraceful contrast.

"But after returning our unfeigned thanks for this instance of your Majesty's goodness in delivering the Community from a lawless and unworthy Governor, we hasten to congratulate with your Majesty on the signal and important victory gained in these seas by your Majesty's fleet over the natural enemies of your dominions; assuring your Majesty, that we shall, at all





times, most heavily rejoice in every event that can add to the glory and prosperity of your reign, the aggrandisement of your Empire, and the dignity and splendour of your illustrious House.

By Order of the House,  
JOHN GAY ALLEYNE, Speaker  
House of Assembly, July 2. 1782.

From the London Papers, Nov. 7.

Madrid, Oct. 10. The ten officers whom General Elliot sent back to the Camp of St Roch, on the 17th, declare, that they had received from that Commander every civility that can be imagined; that they were fed with fresh provisions, vegetables, fruits, &c. and were even permitted to read the Spanish Gazettes.

We are assured that the Spaniards themselves, and particularly the inhabitants of Marbella and Estepona, two villages on the borders of the Mediterranean, between Malaga and Gibraltar, supply the English with fresh provisions. Enquiry has been made into this, and a dozen of these perfidious subjects have been hanged.

The combined fleet is sailed for Algiers, and his Majesty's positive orders to give battle to the enemy.

Extract from the MADRID GAZETTE of Oct. 15.

"The letters from our army at the camp before Gibraltar, give an account of what has passed from the 1st to the 3d current; the news is not very interesting. The fire of our batteries hath continued regularly, and been as well directed as it was at the beginning. Our sappers have been employed in repairing the walls of the advanced works, and in perfecting those works as fast as possible. The enemy are very sparing of their powder, as during three days and three nights they fired only 41 times, and without doing us any damage. We perceive them working continually at their epaulements and batteries.

"While they were making great efforts to repair the wall of Montagu Bulwork on the south side, more breaches were opened; particularly on the 1st current, about eight or nine fathoms of the Viper wall fell, which increased the ruins one third more."

### L O N D O N.

By the arrival of Captains Duncan and Conway, who have been dispatched by Lord Howe, we are informed, that upon his Lordship's appearance off the Gut, the combined fleet immediately stood out of the Bay of Algeiras, and entered the Mediterranean, upon which his Lordship sent in the transports, victuals, and storeships into Gibraltar, and having landed the whole, and completely relieved the garrison, made sail into the Straits after the enemy. In two days he got sight of them; considerably to windward, and formed his line to receive them; they bore down upon his van in the evening, when a distant cannonading took place, which was confined to that part of his fleet, and in the night they made their escape into Cadiz.

The loss sustained in this partial engagement, is about 50 killed, and 160 wounded; among the latter, Captain Fielding is the only officer who is slightly wounded in the arm. The St Miguel was taken, and is coming home with Lord Howe.

This morning (says a correspondent) Captains Duncan, and Conway, arrived express from Lord Howe, and gives the following account: That his Lordship had completely relieved Gibraltar; that from the 14th to the 16th of last month, the fleets were in sight of each other; the enemy having the weather-gage, it was not in the power of Lord Howe to bring the combined fleet to action. Part of the time between the 14th and 16th, the wind was less favourable, by which means, Lord Howe was enabled to brush the tail of the enemy, who ran away from him into Cadiz. Captain Fielding had the misfortune to receive a slight wound in his arm by a splinter.

Lord Howe is on his passage home, and may be expected in a few days.

It was yesterday morning reported on 'Change, that the combined fleets of France and Spain had separated, and were gone for their respective ports, and that Lord Howe was on his way home, having taken a French 74 gun ship, which had been separated from the combined fleets.

Lord Howe's fleet is in as good a state, considering the storms he has met with, as can reasonably be expected; and his arrival may be hourly expected in the Channel, with the St Michael, a Spanish ship of 70 guns, which had run ashore near Europa Point, but was got off by the English, after she had struck to the garrison of Gibraltar.

The number of victuals and storeships which sailed with Lord Howe for Gibraltar, were 57 sail; on board of them were provisions for the supply of the garrison for eighteen months. Two of the storeships were wholly laden with porter and other malt liquor.

A letter from Lisbon mentions, that the combined fleets, by the last information, were cruising off Cadiz, expecting that Lord Howe would attack and bombard that city; that great sickness had prevailed on board the Spanish ships; that at Cadiz they were pressing all hands to supply the numbers that had died; and that the Spaniards were much alarmed lest Lord Howe should get intimation of these particulars.

An English merchant, resident at Calais, writes to his correspondent, that the French have received most discouraging accounts of their combined fleet, so long since as the middle of September. That great numbers of the seamen had died on board, besides the sick that were landed; and describing at the same time, the condition of those that remained to be every way deplorable.

The French ships that made a part of the combined fleet were, three of 110 guns, six of 74, and two of 64 guns; the large ships are all damaged; one of 74 taken, and one of 64 sunk off Algeiras island, and believed to be irrecoverable.

There is very good authority for saying, that desertion is arrived at such a pitch in Spain, that the most rigorous measures are obliged to be put in force. In less than thirteen months 175 Spanish deserters have been transported in irons to South America. A young gentleman who was three months in a Spanish prison says, that even two of the very guard who attended the prison found means one evening to desert; one of them was taken and put to death; and the other shot himself the moment he was apprehended, which was early the ensuing morning.

A petition was presented to Congress in August last, by several of the American officers in Washington's army, stating the hardships they suffered for want of pay, and praying leave to throw up their commissions. This, however, was peremptorily refused, with a promise that all arrears should be discharged as soon as the last assessments were collected from the people.

Some very important representations have been sent from the Hague to Paris within the last fortnight; they are generally believed to relate to the incapacity of the States for continuing the war, recommending at the same time a general cessation of arms.

There are letters in town from France which mention, that soon after Vaudreuil arrived at Boston, a fray had happened upon the quays between some French and American seamen, in which some lives were lost on both sides.

This morning some dispatches were received from Halifax, which were brought over in the Ruby letter of marque, arrived at the Clyde. They give an account of the arrival there of several prizes, two of which were loaded with tobacco.

This being the birth-day of his Royal Highness the Duke of Cumberland, who entered the 38th year of his age, their Majesties and his Royal Highness received the compliments of the nobility on the occasion.

Yesterday General Arnold was at the levee at St James's, and introduced to the King several officers from America.

Yesterday the Duke of Portland, lately arrived in town from his Viceroyship of Ireland, was at Court, and had a long conference with his Majesty.

Same day Lord North, just arrived in town, was at Court, and had a conference with his Majesty.

Yesterday Lord Charles Spencer kissed the King's hand on being appointed Vice-Treasurer of Ireland.

Yesterday Pepper Arden, Esq. Solicitor-General to his Majesty, was at the Levee, and kissed the King's hand on his appointment.

The return of the Duke of Portland from Ireland, his appearance yesterday at Court, which was attended likewise by Lord North and Mr Fox, and whispers of resignations and changes, give room to expect some important Ministerial revolutions.

Lord North's former Secretary is now much closeted with the present premier, which with the conference of these noble Lords yesterday at Court, has occasioned deep-sighted politicians to infer that a coalition is on the tapis; but we can readily suppose that a polite intercourse of a levee may pass without having such an important object in view.

Whether the union that is said will soon take place, between the Chatham family and one of the present Secretaries, is to prevent a change, or occasion some important resignations, is still uncertain; but matters have gone such lengths, that a decision is not far distant.

It was very confidently reported yesterday about Westminster, that the Duke of Richmond had certainly wrote Lord Shelburne a letter of resignation, containing his reasons for withdrawing himself from the support of his Lordship's measures, they being repugnant to the principles upon which his Grace entered into office.

It is said the Secretaryship of war will not be amongst the new arrangements, Sir George Yonge finding it most convenient to quit his old friend Charles Fox, and stick to the Shelburne party.

This morning one of the messengers in waiting was sent off with dispatches for Ireland to the Lord Lieutenant.

Yesterday Captain John Clements presented to the Court of Directors of the East-India Company the colours taken by the fleet under his command at the Dutch settlements on the West coast of Sumatra; he was accompanied by the Captains Williams, Morgan, and Frazer, who were upon the expedition with him; the Chairman, on receiving the colours, thanked him and them for their good and disinterested conduct, and for the service they had rendered the Company by destroying all the Dutch settlements on that coast, and added, that as a mark of the Court's approbation they would order 5000l to be paid to the fleet to be divided in the same manner their prize money was. The Captains then retired, and afterwards dined with the Court of Directors at the London Tavern.

Yesterday advice was received from the Orkneys, of the arrival of the Prince Rupert, Capt. Christopher, and the Severn Sloop, Capt. Turner, at that place, from Hudson's Bay. They bring intelligence, that the Seahorse had likewise escaped the enemy. She was chased a considerable time, but evaded them by knowing the navigation. The French did not go into the Bay; they only destroyed the forts and factories in the Straits: Indeed they were so much distressed to prevent their ships being lost, that Monsieur Pemuse gave the Company's servants the above sloop for piloting him through the Straits on his return. He afterwards proceeded with the Sceptre and a frigate for Bolton, to join Monf. Vaudreuil.

A letter from Portsmouth, received on Tuesday, says, "An order is arrived here to provide fresh provisions for forty ships of war at this port; so that there is not a doubt but the grand fleet is on its return."

A gentleman who left Hull on Saturday last says, that just as he had got into the coach, he was informed that two rich Dutch prizes were in sight, making for the harbour.

By a letter received yesterday from Portsmouth we learn, that Commodore Elliot, with the following men of war, was expected to sail this morning, viz.

Romney, - - - 50	Rainbow, - - - 44
Pegase, - - - 74	Mediator, - - - 44
Bombay Castle, - - 74	Resistance, - - - 44
Europe, - - - 64	La Prudente, - - 38
Anson, - - - 64	Alcmene, - - - 32
Medway, - - - 60	Eurydice, - - - 24

A Correspondent on the Continent assures us, that there is a very serious misunderstanding between the States and the P. of O—e. The Dutch officer, who was condemned to die for holding a treasonable correspondence with the English, was ordered by the latter to be executed, but the States insist upon it, that he can suffer only by a trial under the civil power: they intimate too, as if some folks wished to have him out of the way.

Extract of a letter from Brussels, Oct. 28.

"We just now learn, that the French and Spanish fleets have left Gibraltar entirely; that the Comte d'Artois is set out on his return home, and that the English under Lord Howe are also no longer in the Mediterranean."

Extract of a letter from Brussels, Oct. 26.

"This day letters from a merchant at Paris contain the following information: That Lord Howe entered the Strait of Mouth with his fleet on the 13th, and sent into the Bay of Gibraltar 20 sail of transports; but the wind blowing very strong at West, he passed Europa Point, and is now in the Mediterranean Sea. Don Cordova, on seeing the British fleet pass, weighed anchor with all his fleet, and pursued Lord Howe. When I say with all his fleet, I mean all that were able; for one of his 74 gun ships ran ashore at Gibraltar, and

was lost, the crew were saved by the garrison, and four other ships were damaged.

"It is now past all doubt that an action has taken place, and I have but little doubt that Lord Howe has given them a drubbing; we impatiently wait the arrival therefore of very important news."

### PRICE OF STOCKS, Nov. 7.

Bank Stock 114 a 113 1/2	South Sea Stock, —
4 per cent. Ann. 1777, 71 1/2 a 71	3 per cent. Old Ann. —
3 per cent. con. 57 1/2 a 57	Ditto New Ann. 57 1/2 a 57
3 per cent. red. 36 1/2 a 37	Ditto 1751, —
3 per cent. 1726, —	Exch. Bills, 3 a 4 disc.
Long Ann. 17 a 1-16th	Navy Bills, 11 1/2 disc.
Short Ann. 1778, —	Lot. Tick. 17 l. 2 s. a 7 s. a 4
India Stock, —	3 per cent. Scip. 59
3 per cent. Ann. —	4 per cent. Scip. —
India Bonds, 2 a 4 disc.	Omnium, —

WIND AT DEAL,  
Nov. 6. N. N. W.

### EDINBURGH.

The Lottery begins drawing on Monday first, the 18th November.—Original Tickets, and Stamped Shares, from a half to a sixteenth, in variety of numbers, are selling, by appointment of Government, at WHITE and MITCHELL's, opposite the Tron Church, Edinburgh, and no where else in Scotland. Schemes gratis.—Letters, post paid, duly answered.

Extract of a letter from London, November 7.

"Great divisions have arisen in Holland in consequence of the late resolves of the States General, for ten sail of the Dutch line to act in conjunction with the French fleet. This measure, meeting with the entire disapprobation of the people, has in a great measure led to the resignation of so many of their naval commanders.

"Dispatches were never more anxiously looked for than at the present moment from America, as Sir Guy Carleton's next accounts from New York are expected to clear up the doubts that are at present entertained respecting the brave, but unfortunate Loyalists.

"There is at this time an American Gentleman in London, who is suspected to have the ear of some leading men in Administration, though it is well known he is a particular correspondent of Dr Franklin's, and much more attached to the French interest than that of this country.

"The Lord Advocate, Mr Pitt, and Colonel Barre, are already proffered by Mr Fox: Some of the first specimens of his rhetoric are to be given to these poor unfortunate Gentlemen, as soon as an address upon the speech is moved for.—This early intelligence is given, it is supposed, that they may be prepared for the red hot balls that have so long been heating in Charles's oratorical furnace.

"The Caton had lost most of her masts before she got into St John's, where it is thought she will find great difficulty to get a proper repair before the frost sets in for the winter, in which case she must remain there till spring.

"Letters from Brett, of a late date, advise, that five seventy-four gun ships, with a large body of troops, are getting ready to sail for the East Indies; the time of their departure is not yet known, but it is generally thought that will depend on the next dispatches from the Mauritius, as no accounts have yet been received of the operations of Hyder's army since the French troops joined him.

"A servant of Dr Franklin, who had lived with the old philosopher ever since he settled in France, disappeared a few weeks since with a box of papers of considerable consequence; as he carried off nothing besides of value, he is supposed to have been managed by some friends of the French Ministry, or those of England, but which does not yet appear."

We are happy to inform the Public, that the Right Honourable the Lord Provost has received a very polite and most humane letter from the Right Honourable Henry Dundas, Esq. his Majesty's Advocate for Scotland, stating, That as the harvest has been so late, and the weather has continued so unrelentingly bad, very serious apprehensions had arose in his Lordship's mind relative to the supply of provisions for the lower class of the inhabitants of Scotland for the ensuing year. His Lordship makes no doubt, but it has occurred to the Lord Provost, as a matter well worthy the attention of the Magistrates, in what manner best to alleviate the distresses arising from so severe a calamity. The best method of giving charity, on such an occasion, his Lordship thinks, is, to contribute according to the people's respective abilities, for keeping the markets from rising to any immoderate height. This mode appears to his Lordship the best, because it supplies the wants of the poor, without obstructing their industry, which is often the effect of charity given injudiciously to persons who remain in a state of idleness, without making any exertions to aid themselves, by their own industry, to any extent. His Lordship observes, that it is much better to aid the deficiencies which honest industry is not able to make good, than to supersede totally the exercise of it, by the injudicious distribution of charity. His Lordship expresses a persuasion, that the Lord Provost and his brethren will take the steps which shall be proper upon the occasion; the reason of troubling them upon this occasion being, in case he should be absent from Scotland, when any plan of the kind should be in agitation, that the Lord Provost would dispose of him to the extent of One Hundred Pounds, for promoting any plan his Lordship may think proper to set on foot for so laudable a purpose.

We are likewise happy to be informed, that the Lord Advocate has ordered Fifty Pounds to the poor of the parish of Lathwade.

To-morrow the Court of Session will sit down for the dispatch of business.

In 1769, Mr Short delivered to the Royal Society, London, a drawing of the face of the sun, with no less than 183 spots on it. For a little time past, no spots have been observable on that luminous body, which circumstance will prove extremely favourable for viewing the transit of Mercury over the sun's disk, which begins to-morrow 40 minutes past 2 o'clock; for although a few spots are now beginning to appear on the lower east limb of the sun, the transit will be over the upper part towards the zenith.

The fleet that sailed for Hamburg from Leith Roads, on Saturday last, under convoy of his Majesty's ship Inspector, are this day put up again by contrary winds.

Extract of a letter from Newcastle, Nov. 9.

"The weather this week has been uncommonly severe for the season, strong frosts each night, with falls of snow on Wednesday and Thursday night.

"We hear down, and for are now bring which has much by be opened several ships, from

"Twenty-Saturday last, came on Board; Good which are lost Jenny, Croft Fryal, Thurst hope to be all fortunately

"We hear ships went on shallop belonging perished.

"By a letter melancholy a—No less than on Sunday morning, between the Dove of Eastbourn to large brig belonging to the vessel is broken much to be feared as the gale w north there is done; for, Matter, from Bamorough got off.

"Monday lost in the la burn; they all with fire, and tenderness and wants of the

Extra—Yesterday liam III. of of this city arrived to St Stephen met by his Majesty they took ab street, Court Queen's-bri-bridge, Park where they which appear

"The art each, were which the V dispersed. retired, mar they remain number of th round the st phen's-green in honour of bells, bonfire

"The fo lege-green, the Earl of birth-day an revolution, throne of th

Cou Col The Th

Dublin Vol Lawyers. Merchants. Liberty. Goldsmiths Dublin Ind

"Her Vice-Queen Stephen's the grand Mountgarra

"Yette play of uni stinction of ble cause th associated v ray, with country fro left novel of general need to ad ing's festi tary messag



"We hear, that the farmers, having got their wheat all sown, and for which they have had a very favourable season, are now bringing their wheat to the markets in large quantities, which has much reduced the prices; and the ports will shortly be opened for the importation of foreign corn, for which several ships, from different ports, have already sailed.

"Twenty-five sail of light colliers left Bridlington Bay on Saturday last, and had nearly reached this port, when a heavy gale came on from E. N. E. which drove on shore the Peggy, Scott, Good Intent, Brown; and Marmaduke, Cornforth, which are lost; also others, but in favourable situations, the Jenny, Crosby, Adventure, Warr; Diligence, Lawton; Fryal, Thurlby; John, Hardy; and Hazard, Stephensoe; and hope to be got off without much damage. The crews were all fortunately saved.

"We hear, that on Thursday the 31st ult. six sail of light ships were on shore in a storm at Hailborough, one of them, a shallop belonging to Sunderland, went to pieces, and all hands perished.

"By a letter from Hartlepool, we hear, that there is a most melancholy appearance upon the coast in that neighbourhood:—No less than eight vessels were driven on shore near that place on Sunday morning last, and two others were totally lost on the rocks, between that place and Seaton; one of them was called the Dove of Brightelmstone, Henry Blaber, Master, from Eastbourn to Newcastle, and four of the crew perished. A large brig belonging to Scarborough, was driven on shore near Coatham on the Yorkshire coast; the crew were saved, but the vessel is broke to pieces. Alarming as this account is, it is much to be feared that we shall have others equally shocking, as the gale was very heavy, and right upon the coast. To the north there is great reason to apprehend much damage has been done; for, we hear, that the Elizabeth of Leith, J. Peart, Master, from Stockton to Leith, with oats, is on shore near Bamborough Castle, and it is doubted the vessel will not be got off.

"Monday, three of the bodies of the unfortunate fishermen lost in the late storm, were thrown up by the sea near Whitburn; they all have left widows, one with six children, another with five, and another with one. The Rev. Dr. Pye, with great tenderness and humanity, sent victuals and money to relieve the wants of the suffering families."

*Extract of another letter from Dublin, Nov. 5.*

"Yesterday, being the anniversary of the birth of King William III. of glorious memory, the different corps of Volunteers of this city and county, cavalry, infantry, and artillery, marched to St. Stephen's green about ten o'clock, where they were met by his Excellency General Earl Charlesmont; after which they took the route of York-street, Augier-street, Bishop-street, Coombe, Meath-street, Thomas-street, Dirty-lane, Queen's-bridge, Arran, Inns, and Ormond quays, Essex-bridge, Parliament-street, and Dame-street, to College-green, where they drew up round the statue of King William III. on which appeared the following inscriptions:

*(On the West side was)*

"The VOLUNTEERS of IRELAND,  
"by persevering, will  
*(On the South side)*  
"Overthrow the  
"FENCIBLE SCHEME,  
*(On the East side)*  
"Procure an unequivocal  
"BILL of RIGHTS, and  
*(On the North side)*  
"Effectually establish the  
"FREEDOM of their COUNTRY."

"The artillery having fired three rounds of twenty-one guns each, were answered by three volleys from the infantry, after which the Volunteers returned to their different parades, and dispersed. The regiments in garrison, when the Volunteers retired, marched from the Barracks to College-green, where they remained till the Lord Lieutenant, Lord Mayor, a great number of the nobility, gentry, &c. proceeded in their carriages round the statue in College-green, and from thence round Stephen's-green, to the Castle, after which they fired three volleys in honour of the day, and the night concluded with ringing of bells, bonfires, &c.

*Extract of a letter from Dublin, Nov. 5.*

"The following Volunteer corps marched yesterday to College-green, under the command of General the Right Hon. the Earl of Charlesmont, in honour of the anniversary of the birth-day and landing of King William III. and the consequent revolution, which brought the House of Brunswick to the throne of these kingdoms.

**CAVALRY.**  
County of Dublin light dragoons.  
Colonel Deane's horse.  
The Union dragoons.  
The Dunlavin Rangers.  
The Rathdown horse.

**INFANTRY.**  
Dublin Volunteers.  
Lawyers.  
Merchants.  
Liberty.  
Goldsmiths.  
Dublin Independents.

**ARTILLERY.**  
Lawyers, 4 field pieces.  
Merchants, 2 ditto.  
Liberty, 2 ditto.

8 pieces of cannon

"Her Excellency the Countess of Temple, our amiable Vice-Queen, was at a window in the Earl of Roden's house at Stephen's Green, to see the general muster, and afterwards saw the grand feu de joie in College-Green, from the Earl of Mountgarret's house.

"Yesterday's exhibition was crowned with the brilliant display of universal harmony among the several corps. Every distinction of sect was totally lost in the contemplation of the noble cause that animated them. To see the Catholic cordially associated with the Protestant, ranking with him in military array, with mutual aim, and resolution fully to emancipate their country from a long and unnatural oppression, was a sight no less novel than glorious to Irishmen. This heaven-born display of general unity was not only manifested in public, but continued to adorn them at their several meetings during the evening's festivity. Deputations from the corps, with complimentary messages of salutation, and toasts of health, happiness, and

prosperity, respectively took place between them, which were delivered by an officer, accompanied by the regimental band, with a suitable file of men from each battalion. When the deputation from the Brigade waited on the Merchants Corps, they were received with a most marked attention, and at their departure a very respectable member of the Merchants begged their permission to give a toast:—"That we may never want an Irish Brigade to defend the rights of Ireland." This was received by the whole Corps by a burst of applause, and honored with three cheers. On the deputation of the Builders Corps to the Merchants, the toast was—"May the Merchants of Ireland never want a Free Trade,—or the Builders a Good Krop."

"It must give the most heart-felt pleasure to every real friend of his country to be informed, that the appearance of the Volunteers yesterday exceeded every former exhibition on that day in Dublin, as their numbers were upwards of 500 more than had before paraded; a circumstance that fully proves the Volunteer cause still continues to encrease and multiply, instead of its ardour being abated.

"After the appearance which the Lord Lieutenant and his Secretary made in the procession yesterday, there can be no longer any excuse for the gentlemen of Ireland resorting to English or French fabrics for their dress. His Excellency's coat was of the finest gold velvet manufactured by King and Lloyd, mercers, combining every idea of splendour and elegance. The Secretary's dress was more simple, but in the best taste; both doing justice to a preference of Irish manufacture, and setting an example of patriotism, which is so commendable, when adopted by Englishmen, must it neglected throw the highest disgrace on Irishmen.

"Letters in the last packet from Bourdeaux advise, that notwithstanding the vigilance of the squadron in the Bay of Biscay, under the command of Commodore Elliot, the three flotillas for the West Indies, laden with ordnance stores, and each having 400 land forces on board, had sailed severally across the bay in the course of last month."

*Extract of a letter from a gentleman in the county of Meath, to his friend in Dublin, dated Oct. 30.*

"I wish you would use your influence to have it hinted at the Castle, to recommend an immediate embargo to be laid on all sorts of flour, meal, and corn, otherwise the consequences will be fatal. The merchants of Drogheda have orders to buy up the most of all the corn and flour in this country, at any price, for foreign markets, which they are now doing, and rife our markets to an enormous height, and the weather on the other hand threatens destruction to the potatoes and late corn, so that I pronounce it as the opinion of every intelligent man here, that there will be a general famine, if an embargo is not instantly laid on.

"The probability is, that Government has got the alarm already, but lest they should not, do not neglect to take some method to let it be known, who will immediately see the absolute necessity of putting a stop to the exportation. The millers here have got more orders from Drogheda than they can grind, if even they could get the grain; no wonder, then, that the price should be high in Dublin. Believe me, that all the oats from Nobber in this county, to the farthest extremity of the north, is standing as green as a leek, and any grain that comes to any degree of ripeness, the constant severe gales of wind sheds. It is expected oats will be 14s. in Drogheda next week."

"People from that town came to Navan yesterday, and bought all sorts and quantities of grain they could get, at a monstrous price. Do what you can to make this known to Government, and believe me you will be blessed hereafter by many."

Mr ROBERT DICK, Advocate, Professor of Civil Law in the University of Edinburgh, begins a Course of Lectures on Justinian's Institutions and Pandects, upon Wednesday the 20th of November instant. The Lectures on the Institutions in English.

*To the Printer of the Caledonian Mercury.*

SIR,  
IT gave me much pain, at being informed, that a Captain of the West Fencibles, last week, in coming from the stage-coach at Leith, after it was dark, to a friend's house, missed his way, and went over the Pier, and was drowned; and that a sailor, the same night, shared the same fate. I am told, that several persons, some time before, had been likewise drowned; and further, that a coach and horses, with the people in the coach, had been sent to the bottom of the river, and perished.

To prevent such melancholy accidents for the future, it occurred to me, that the putting up posts at the south side of the Pier, at about eighteen feet distance from one another, and making three holes through each of them, at two feet distance, and then putting a strong rope through these holes, would put the Public who have occasion to go to Leith on their guard, even though drunk, and let them know that they are on the wrong ground.

These ropes may, when ships are unloading, be taken down, but they should be put up at night. And, what would be the expense of this?—Not seven pounds a year to a person to be appointed for the purpose. But, supposing it was to be 50 l. per annum, what is that in comparison to valuable lives? I am no mechanic, nor have I occasion to go to Leith above once in a year. Those who have skill will from humanity exert themselves.

I mean only by this to give a hint to them. Certainly a device can be fallen on by the sensible and ingenious, if they will take the trouble of examining the situation of the Pier, and studying the matter. My profession leads me to another line of business.

I am Sir,  
Edin. Nov. 11. 1782. A FRIEND TO THE PUBLIC.

**A BALL**  
AT MUSSELEURGH, IN THE NEW ASSEMBLY-ROOM,  
On Friday the 15th instant. To begin at Seven o'clock.  
Tickets (2s. 6d. each) to be had of Mr Robert Smith.

**MATERIALS OF A SHIP.**  
TO be SOLD, by public sale, at the Warehouse of John Maclean, Leith, on Thursday the 21st current, at eleven o'clock forenoon.

The Greatest part of the Materials, Furniture, and appurtenances of the Brig Copenhagen, of 200 tons burden, stranded in Orkney. For particulars, apply to Samuel Anderson, Edinburgh. The different articles to be seen the forenoon of the day preceding the sale.

BY THE RIGHT-HONOURABLE  
The Lord Provost, the Magistrates, and Council of the City of Edinburgh,

At Edinburgh, the 30th of October 1782.  
THE which day, the Right Honourable the Lord Provost, Magistrates, and Council of the said City (upon the report from the Committee to whom the Petition of the Proprietors and Inhabitants of the Lawn Market and Castlehill was remitted) did resolve and agree to give every encouragement for promoting a passage across the North Loch, from the Lawn Market to Palace Street; and for that purpose did, and hereby do, enact and ordain, That, until the said passage is completed, no materials of building, stones, earth, or rubbish of any kind shall be laid on any streets, closes, or avenues within or leading to the City, or upon any part of the City's property, except in that part of the extended roadway, in the line of Hanover Street, next to the North Loch, and on the bank upon the south side of the said North Loch, immediately below the west end of James' Court, between the flukes now put up on both sides of the said Loch, in such manner as the Magistrates, or the City's Overseer, shall from time to time direct; certifying all who offend, that they will be prosecuted in terms of the act of Council for keeping clean the streets, &c. dated 9th April 1777.

ExtraOrd by (Signed) JN<sup>O</sup>. DUNDAS.

**THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE**

TAUGHT BY THE  
REV. MR. CLEEVE.

At his Lodgings, west end of Prince's Street, upon the following terms:  
One, to pay L. 1 11 6 for Twelve Lessons.  
Two, — 2 2 0 } among them.  
Three, — 2 11 6  
Four, — 3 3 0  
Hours of attendance, from seven in the morning till two, and from four to six in the evening.

In the press, and will be soon published,

**A CATALOGUE**

OF THE  
LIBRARIES OF TWO CLERGYMEN

Lately deceased,  
Which will be sold at the prices fixed in the Catalogue:  
Among which are the following

BOOKS IN FOLIO:

1. Biographia Britannica; or, the Lives of the most eminent Persons who have flourished in Britain and Ireland, from the earliest ages to this present time, 7 vols.
2. Harris's complete collection of Voyages and Travels, consisting of above 600 of the most authentic writers, 2 vols.
3. Biblia Polyglotta per Waltonem, et Castellii Lexicon Heptaglotum, 7 vols.
4. Calais Concordantia sac. Bibliorum Hebrae, 4 vols.
5. Rapin's History of England, with plates, 2 vols.
6. Berkey's Naval History of Britain, from the earliest periods to the year 1756.
7. Dr Thomas Goodwin's Works, 5 vols.
8. Dr Owen on the Hebrews, 4 vols.
9. ——— Works.
10. ——— Sermons and Tracts.
11. Tillotson's Works, 3 vols. large paper.
12. Dr Henry's Commentary on the Bible, 6 vols. small paper, neatly bound.
13. Poli Synopsis Criticorum, 5 vols.
14. Hill's History of Animals, with fine plates.
15. ——— History of Plants, with ditto.
16. ——— History of Fossils, with ditto.
17. Clarke's Life of Christ and all the Apostles, with fine plates.

BOOKS IN QUARTO:

1. Lock on the Epistles. Gilt back.
2. Pierce on the Epistles. Ditto.
3. Dr Beattie's Works.
4. Blackwall's Sacred Classics.
5. Blainville's Travels thro' Holland, Germany, &c. 3 vols.
6. Pennant's History of Quadrupeds, 2 vols.
7. Guthrie's New System of Modern Geography, with a set of
8. Hugo Arnott's History of Edinburgh.
9. Gibbon's History of the Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire, 3 vols.
10. Mr Smith's Gaelic Antiquities, with fine plates.
11. Shaw's Travels into Barbary, with fine plates.

BOOKS IN OCTAVO ET INFRA.

1. Ancient and Modern Universal History, 65 vols.
2. Rapin's History of England, and continuation, 21 vols.
3. London Magazine, 45 vols.
4. Scots Magazine, 39 vols.
5. Hutcheson's Philosophical works, 12 vols.
6. Guthrie's History of Scotland, 10 vols.
7. Cicero's Opera cum Var. Lecturibus, per Verburgium, apud Weston, 16 vols.
8. Martin's History of the Royal Academy of Sciences, 5 vols.
9. Pennant's Zoology, 4 vols.

Catalogues will be delivered (gratis) at the shop of JOHN GILLIES Bookbinder, Perth; James Gillies Bookbinder, Glasgow; and also at the shops of the principal bookellers of Edinburgh and Aberdeen.

At the shop of JOHN GILLIES Books are Lent to Read, at the usual rates, catalogues of which are given (gratis) to subscribers.

To all Noblemen and Gentlemen of Landed Property whom it may concern.

AGRIEVE, well qualified for managing an extensive farm, WANTS a PLACE at Martinmas first. He has spent his whole time in that line of life, partly in England, and partly in Scotland. He understands measuring of land, and laying out grounds to the best advantage; he can also protract his measurements into regular plans; can keep accounts well, and understands the buying or selling all kinds of cattle. He also understands and has very much practised gardening, in the various branches of the flower, nursery, and kitchen garden, and has had the approbation of laying out policy or pleasure ground with elegance and taste. He is of an agreeable sober behaviour, and his character is perfectly unexceptionable; all which will be attested to the entire satisfaction of any Noblemen or Gentlemen who may please to employ him.

For particulars apply to James Saunders writer to the signet, Edinburgh, or to Alexander Macpherson tackman of Crodlehall, near Inverness.

**WANTED,**  
**PROPOSALS for erecting a LINT-MILL.**

TO be LET, or FEUED, upon the estate of Henderide, near Springhall, as much Land as is necessary for erecting a LINT-MILL, with every convenience. The ground is remarkably well calculated for the purpose, and its situation well adapted for procuring employment, lying upon the banks of the Tweed, within one mile of Kelso.

Any suitable person who offers will meet with every encouragement.

For particulars apply to George Waldie, Esq; at Kelso, or to Mr Alexander Chatto at Caverton.

N. B. If more land is required, it may be had contiguous to the premises, upon reasonable terms.

Not to be repeated.

**COUNTY OF LINLITHGOW.**

WHEREAS at a meeting of Freeholders and Heritors of the county of Linlithgow, held upon the 3d October last, whereof Sir Robert Dalrymple of Blinns, Bart. was Preses, it was unanimously resolved, that this part of the united kingdom had right to insist on having a constitutional defence; but they declined specifying the particular mode that ought to be adopted, which they referred to the consideration of a general meeting of the county, to be held on the 15th November; and in the mean time, appointed a committee to consider of the merits of the two proposed bills, and to report their opinion. The meeting were also of opinion, that the present establishment, with respect to frechold qualifications, was unconstitutional, and ought to be rectified. And named a committee to meet with the committees from other counties at Edinburgh, on the 4th November; and to report the proceedings of the forsaide general meeting.

There are therefore desiring the Noblemen, Gentlemen, Freeholders, and Heritors of the said county, to meet at Linlithgow, upon Friday next the 15th day of November current, at eleven forenoon, in order to take the above subjects into consideration.



# COUNTY MEETING IN NORTHUMBERLAND.

Newcastle, October 30, 1782.

By the publication of an advertisement inserted in the Newcastle paper, a meeting was held this day at Brodie's in this town, for the consideration of a requisition to the High Sheriff of Northumberland, to call a general meeting of the freeholders of that county, for the purpose of a petition to Parliament for the more equal representation of the landed property, and the commercial interests of this kingdom. About twelve o'clock the principal gentlemen of the county assembled, when

Dr Ogle (the Dean of Winchester) opened the business of the meeting, by merely recapitulating what the advertisement had set forth. He was seconded by

Mr Brandling, who recommended an immediate division, to take the sense of the meeting, and to come as soon as possible to a conclusion of the present business, and leave the discussion of the propriety of the petition till the general meeting. He was warmly opposed in this by those gentlemen who seemed averse to the business in toto, urging the necessity there was for knowing what was fully meant and intended by those who were the first movers of the business, and that it would be much better to nip it in the bud, should the consequence appear dangerous. This was attempted to be negated by the Brandling party, which called up

Sir M. W. Ridley, who acquitted himself with infinite credit as a sensible and honest Member of Parliament, cautious about tampering with the liberties and property of his constituents. He said it behoved every man to weigh with attention and nicety the consequences that might accrue from a new and hasty step, and particularly when it had in view a material alteration in our constitution, and a part of the constitution about which the profoundest of our senators differed essentially in opinion. He thought the County of Northumberland, the most northern county, and which (in consequence of the very great improvement of the large tracts of waste land) paid very trifling towards the land-tax in comparison with the more southern counties, ought to be the last to stir in a matter of this kind. Does it, said he, appear wise in us to be forward in promoting a scheme, which may in the end prove a lamentable scourge to us?—Is it not to be dreaded and apprehended, that if the landed people of this kingdom are clamorous, and desirous of having a more extensive representation, that the Minister will, in his turn, require a more liberal taxation? Do we not, at this moment, feel ourselves extremely oppressed with paying the various aids to Government, which are imposed upon us, and shall we run the risk of bringing upon ourselves an additional load? What would we see, in case a general land tax should take place? Instead of reputable and respectable farmers upon our estates, nothing but distress and beggary would be before our eyes. After strongly using many more arguments in support of his opinion, he concluded with saying, that he thought the Meeting rather premature, and would, of course, give its farther progress his hearty negative.

A general confusion ensued (incident to those kind of county meetings, proceeding from a general desire to give their several opinions) however, from an unremitting perseverance, Mr Will. Lowes gained the attention of the meeting—He said, he wished to know where this meeting originated? Who were the promoters of it? And what were finally their intentions? He had heard it came from the Minister; if that was the case, he desired to know his exact sentiments.

This produced from Mr Brandling's pocket, a letter from Mr Wyville, Chairman of the Yorkshire Association, mentioning, that the members of that association intended shortly to call a general meeting of the freeholders of that county, when a petition for the equal representation of the people would be submitted to their consideration; and he recommended to the County of Northumberland to join them in their strenuous efforts to bring about the desired reform; and that he was happy to communicate a message which he had received from Lord Shelburne, saying, that he would support the measures required by the association.

After the letter was read, Mr Lowes with difficulty obtained a second hearing,—with great warmth he said, he considered the letter from Mr Wyville as presumptuous, by dictating to the County of Northumberland; he saw no reason why the County of Northumberland should implicitly obey the advice of any other county, or adopt their hot-headed measures; the gentlemen of this county were not inferior, in point of judgment, to those of Yorkshire; he thought it a great indignity offered to the gentlemen of the county, and they ought to treat it with contempt; add as to the Minister, if he wished to promote the interests of this kingdom in general, why did he select the county of York as the medium through which he wished to convey his intentions? But setting aside all those objections, what weight ought to be given to any professions, when they come through so questionable a shape—a message from Lord Shelburne to Mr Wyville? Is there any confidence to be placed in such assurances? Certainly not. But, says he, the worthy gentleman (Mr Brandling) to whom this letter is addressed, may probably think it authority enough to call a meeting of the freeholders of this county. I should have thought otherwise, but men form different opinions.

After straying a little from the main subject, he concluded with saying, that it was for the welfare of this country, that the business of the present meeting should be checked in its infancy to prevent the fatal consequences that were too likely to ensue from it. Several other gentlemen spoke to the same effect, among whom were Mr Burrell of Broompark, Mr Fenwick of Earlsdon, who spoke his sentiments with great energy; Mr Simpson of Bradley, Mr Colpitts, &c. &c.

Mr Brandling, after collecting together his family interest, divided for the General Meeting, and with him Dr Ogle, Mr Orde, and Mr Grey (Mr Brandling's sons-in-law) Mr Bigge and two or three more. Against them was a majority of at least four to one, among whom were Sir Matthew Ridley, Sir William Loraine, Sir Edward Swinburne, Mr Fenwick of Bywell, Mr Allgood, Mr Simpson, Mr Blackett, Mr Burrell, Mr Charlton, Mr Davidson, &c. &c.

The intention of the meeting seemed to be an attempt at popularity, which unfortunately for the promoters had a very different effect. Their scheme was seen through, and in the end subverted. Sir Matthew Ridley, by his manly conduct and able opposition, gained uncommon applause.

# TERRIER LOST.

LOST at Lander, on Sunday the 17th October last, a small White Rough TERRIER BITCH, with black eyes and nose, and fox-eared. She answers to the name of Remy, and was seen that afternoon running back the road from Lander to Kelfo. Any person bringing her to Hamilton House, will receive a reward of TWO GUINEAS.

# Neutral Vessel for the Island of St Thomas.

THE Brigantine FRAW VAU KALCREUTH, Peter Smith master, now ready to take on board goods at Greenock, and will be clear to sail by the 25th proximo. The Fraw Vau Kalcreuth is a fine stout vessel, copper-bottomed, and will have excellent accommodation for passengers.

Apply to Mr Charles Hutchison, Glasgow; or Macalister, Fleming, and Company, Greenock.

# A BREWERY AND DISTILLERY.

TO BE LET, and entered to at Whitunday next, or sooner, as may be agreed upon. The Dwelling-house, Distillery, and Brewery of BURNFOOT, situated on the river Southwick, hard by Dalketh, as occupied for a number of years by Philip Barton, who retires from business. The place has every convenience for the trade, particularly well situated for water, and free of all public burdens, except a small impost on ale sold in Dalketh.

Apply to Captain James Blair at the Green Tree, Leith, or Mr Barton, the present tenant, who will show the subjects.

N. B. Mr Barton has for sale all sorts of Utensils for Distilling and Brewing in very good condition; and a quantity of Good Hops.—He can also supply any person with a new Malt Barn, lying in Dalketh, capable of making a considerable quantity in the season.

Such of Mr Barton's debtors as do not pay by the term of Candlemas first, will be prosecuted without delay, of which he gives this public notice.

# TO BE SOLD.

THE Lands and Barony of BRUXIE and AFFLECK, in the parishes of Old and New Deer, and county of Aberdeen.

This estate consists of near 1500 acres, every inch of which is or may be made arable. It is situated in the middle of one of the best countries in Scotland, 11 measured miles west of Peterhead. There is plenty of lime and moor in the neighbourhood, and the tenantry are very industrious, and improving with great spirit.

There is an excellent mansion-house upon the premises, fit for the accommodation of any gentleman's family; with suitable offices and kitchen-garden, all in the best repair.

There are two plantations of fir come to a considerable size.

The present rent, free of all public burdens, is above 400 l. Sterling, three-eighths of which is paid in meal, converted at ten shillings the boll.

The whole holds of the Crown, and is valued in the cess-books at near 600 l.

The title-deeds and marches are perfectly clear and distinct.

Those who incline to purchase may apply to Mr. Barquharson, the proprietor, at Edinburgh.

# LANDS & TENEMENTS at PORTO-BELLO, And a HOUSE in NICOLSON'S STREET, FOR SALE.

TO BE SOLD by public voluntary roup, within the Exchange coffee-house, in Edinburgh, upon Wednesday the 20th of November next, betwixt the hours of four and five afternoon.

That part of the Lands of FREEGATE, lying in the parishes of Duddington and thire of Edinburgh, on the south side of the high road leading from Edinburgh to Musselburgh, immediately to the south west of the old house known by the name of Porto-Bello, consisting of about 23 English acres, with stable, barn, and byre, and other office-houses, presently possessed by Allan Livingston, by tack for nineteen years from Martinmas last, but in which there is a breach at the end of the first eight years; together also with several Tenements of HOUSES at Porto-Bello, possessed by different tenants, with a garden; all holding feu of William Muir, Esq; of Caldwell.

The house, presently in the natural possession of the proprietor, consists of three rooms, a kitchen, and garrets, with hen-house, rabbit-house, and other conveniences. The garden, which is likewise in the proprietor's possession, consists of about an acre of ground, inclosed by brick and stone walls, which are lined with fruit-trees of the best kinds, and which, with a row of espaliers round the garden, have been yielding fruit for these two years past.

These subjects are agreeably situated near the sea, about half-way betwixt Edinburgh and Musselburgh; and several of the houses have been hitherto let to families for the benefit of sea-bathing, and have the convenience of several stage-coaches passing to and from Edinburgh several times a day.

Part of the grounds afford proper and agreeable situations for building on, and might be fenced off in lots to advantage; and, should the purchaser incline to carry on a brick and tile work, or a pottery, or brown pot-work, the grounds afford proper clay near the surface, of which brick of an excellent quality was made some years ago.

At same time to be sold,

A HOUSE lying on the call side of the fourth end of Nicolson's Street, being the third flat above the ground storey of that stone tenement nearly opposite to Mr Gil's meeting-house, built not many years ago, consisting of three rooms and a kitchen, with an excellent cellar, and other conveniences, presently possessed by Mrs M'Donald, at the moderate rent of 20 l. and with which a garret in the same tenement will likewise be sold. The purchaser will have right to a pump-well, and a green for drying clothes.

The articles of roup, with the progress of writs, are to be seen in the hands of George Clapperton writer in Edinburgh. John Provan, baker at Porto-Bello, will show the subjects there; and those wanting information as to further particulars, or who would incline to treat for a private bargain preceding the day of sale, may apply to the said Geo. Clapperton.

# JUDICIAL SALE.

TO BE SOLD by judicial roup, within the Parliament or New Session-house of Edinburgh, before the Lord Ordinary on the bills for the time, upon Monday the 15th day of November next, betwixt the hours of four and five afternoon.

THE ACRES of LAND, extending to Seven and a Half, or thereby, lying within the liberty of the burgh of Renfrew, being part of the unentailed subjects which belonged to the deceased James Campbell of Blythwood, Esq; which, for a tack of nineteen years, are proven to be well worth 2 l. 5 s. per acre, and which, for the seven acres and a half, amounts to 16 l. 17 s. 6 d. The proven value and upset price is 38 l. 6 s. 3 d.

Some of these acres are presently let at no less than 4 l. 19 s. per acre; and although they are proven to be worth only 16 l. 17 s. 6 d. of yearly rent in whole, for a nineteen year's tack, yet, by the proof, it appears, that to let them separately, or by acres, they might bring a higher rent; and accordingly they do actually yield at present 23 l. 12 s. 6 d. of yearly rent.

By adjournment, at same time to be sold,

THE HOUSES and YARDS at CLAYSLOP, which belonged to the said deceased James Campbell, the upset price of which was formerly 16 l. Sterling, but now lowered to 60 l.

The title-deeds of the whole, with the articles and conditions of roup, are to be seen in the hands of Mr John Callendar one of the depute-clerks of session, or George Clapperton writer in Edinburgh; and persons wanting information as to further particulars will please apply to the said George Clapperton.

TO BE SOLD by public roup in the Exchange coffee-house, Glasgow, on Wednesday the 18th December next, between the hours of twelve and two mid-day.

THE LANDS of DALMARNOCK, NEWLANDS, KINNYHILL, and BURNBANK, either in whole or in such lots as shall be condescended upon at the roup, all lately pertaining to Mr Gray of Dalmarnock; and, if not then sold, these parts which are not in tack, will be let for the ensuing crop.

For further particulars apply to Gilbert Hamilton merchant in Glasgow, or Patrick Robertson writer there.

The Creditors of the said Mr Gray are hereby required to lodge, with Mr Hamilton the trustee, their grounds of debt, with affidavits to the verity thereof; and all persons indebted for coals, are entreated immediately to pay the same to the trustee, or Mr Robert Gray, who has power to discharge the same.

Orders for coals given in at Mr Hamilton's waiting-room, Queen's Street, will be punctually executed.

# LANDS TO SELL.

In the county of Berwick, and Parish of Goldingham. TO BE SOLD by public voluntary roup, on Wednesday the 8th day of January 1783, within the house of Mrs Weir vintner in Dunbl, between the hours of ten and twelve forenoon.

The Lands and Estate of MOORHALL, formerly part of the lands of Bilsland, containing 164 acres and a half, English measure, all inclosed and subdivided with ditch and hedge. The lands are in the possession of John Constable the proprietor, all improved, pleasantly situated, and command a fine prospect of the country. They lie just upon the post-road, within two miles of Goldingham, nine miles of Berwick upon Tweed, and three miles of Ryemouth, where plenty of lime is to be had at a reasonable price. There is a very neat mansion-house on the estate, with an complete set of offices. The lands hold of Mr Home of Wedderburne, and pay an yearly feu-duty of 7 d. Sterling.

For particulars apply to the proprietor, attorney in Berwick, or to Thomas Johnston of Templehall, one of Mr Constable's trustees, who has power to conclude a private bargain any time before the sale; and the title-deeds of the lands, and copies of the articles of the roup, may be seen in the hands of Adam Watson writer in Dunbl.

# JUDICIAL SALE.

TO BE SOLD by public roup, under authority of the Lords of Council and Session, within the Parliament or New Session-house of Edinburgh, upon Wednesday the 20th of November next, betwixt the hours of four and five afternoon, before the Lord Ordinary on the bills.

THE Eight-merk Land of NETHER-LOCH, ERWOODS, with the teinds and pertinents, lying within the barony of Carluherock, parish of Ruthwell, and shire of Dumfries.

The free proven rental, after all deductions, is 101 l. 17 s. 11 d. 11-12ths.

And the value thereof, at 23 years purchase, is, 2324 l. 15 s. 10-11ths.

These lands are of very considerable extent, mostly arable, and lie upon the Water of Locher, about seven miles from Dumfries. A non-house has been built within these few years; and there are considerable plantations of young timber upon the lands. They hold feu of the family of Nithsdale.

The articles of sale and progress, with a plan of the lands, may be seen at the office of Mr Kirkpatrick, depute-clerk of session; and further information will be got by applying to William Dick writer tactic signet.

# A FARM IN TWEEDDALE TO LET.

TO BE LET, and entered to at the term of Whitunday 1783, for such number of years as may be agreed upon.

The Town and Lands of WESTER and EASTER GLENS, as presently possessed by John Gibson, lying within the parish of Traquair and shire of Peebles.

Proposals for a lease to be given in to John Robertson, Commissary of Peebles, betwixt and the 26th day of November 1782, who will conceal, if required, any offer not accepted.

TO BE SOLD, by public voluntary roup, within the Exchange Coffee-house, Edinburgh, upon Thursday the 22th day of November next, betwixt the hours of five and six afternoon.

THE ESTATES OF BARSKEOCH AND EARLSTOWN, Either in whole, or in the following Lots, viz.

LOT I. The Lands of GARVORIES, DRUMBIE, LOCKSPRAIG, LAEGMORE, CLENRIE, DUCKISTOWN, BURNHEAD, and KNOCKSHEIN, all lying in the parish of Kells, and shire of Kirkcubright. They pay of yearly rent 472 l. Sterling, or therein, and have upon them some natural and planted wood, both fit for cutting. If the Lands in this lot do not sell altogether, they will be exposed in such parcels as purchasers may incline.

LOT II. The MAINS of EARLSTOWN, with the Mansion-house, Garden, and Offices, and Salmon-fishing in the river Kenn, the Mill of Earlsdon Maltures, Mill-lands, and Milton-park, lying in the parish of Dalry, and shire of Kirkcubright, and the Mains of Barskeoch, Lands of Over Barskeoch, Hannalown, Barchoach, Greenlooch, Comrie Park, and Caven, lying in the said parish of Kells. The yearly rent of these lands is about 350 l. Sterling; and there is upon them a great extent of very valuable wood, both natural and planted.

LOT III. The Lands of CAPENOCH and CULBAE, lying in the parish of Kirkcubright, and shire of Wigton. They afford a treehold qualification upon old extent. Culbae was let at last Whitunday for three years at 48 l. Sterling yearly. Capenoch is in the proprietor's possession, and estimate to be worth as much, if set in tack.

LOT IV. The Lands of WATERSIDE and NETHER BARSKEOCH, with the Willow Isle and Ferry-boat, all lying in the said parish of Kells. These lands were let a great while ago, upon a long lease, whereas nineteen years are yet to run at the low rent of 28 l. 13 s. 11 d. Sterling. They have upon them some valuable banks of wood, and afford a freehold qualification upon old extent. At expiry of the current lease a very considerable additional rent will be got for them, at least three times the present rent.

These estates consist of about 14,000 Scots acres, mostly adapted for pasture of black cattle and sheep, free from winter storm, and abounding with great variety of game. The planting in Lot II. now fit for cutting, is worth at least 1000 l. Sterling. The natural wood in Lots II. and IV. is of sixteen years growth, and when last cut, (neither timber nor bark being then above one-half of the present value) was sold for 2000 l. Sterling. But, betwixt and November, exact valuations and estimates of the value of the woods will be made, and from which it will appear, that the present conjectured value is not exaggerated.—The farm houses are in good order. Considerable graftings were paid for the tacks, which are mostly near expiring. The whole lands hold of the Crown. Those in Lots I and II. afford by valuation three freehold qualifications.

The Mansion-house of Earlsdon and Office-houses are in very good repair, surrounded with policy, and pleasantly situated on the river Kenn, which runs through the above estates, and near the house, forms a beautiful cascade, at the bottom of which there is an excellent salmon-fishing, valued in the cess-books at 5 l. Scots.

The Lands in the three first lots will be exposed at twenty-three years purchase, and a reasonable value put on the woods.

The progress of writs, which is clear, rental, and articles of sale, to be seen in the hands of John Syme writer to the signet, to whom, or to David Ruffel accountant in Edinburgh, application may be made for further particulars. Mr Newall, the proprietor, at Earlsdon, will show the lands, copies of the articles, rental, and plan of the estates. Persons inclining to make a private purchase may give in their proposals to any of these gentlemen.

Lat

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J. ME CONTINUES to carry on, at his house, and Gentlemen in from right in the morning an hour by candlelight.

is to be presumed the country, possessed of his therefore may have been approved of by the kingdom.

UNIVERSITY TYTLER Advocate and Roman Antiquary UNIVERSAL HISTORIAN 18th November 1782.

THE EN

Rev. T his Lodgings, w terms: One, To pay Two, Three, Four, Hours of attendance, or to sit in the evening.

CAL The Meeting at Kell The DUKE of Lord EPHIN The Hon. Wm Sir JAMES E Major RUTH The Members to meet December, at four o'clock.

LORD

M O N WANTED to BOE Sterling.

M O N WANTED 400l. rity.—For Edinburgh.—Not

MONEY FROM 3000 l. to 5 James Stormont

JOHN BEGRIE, Me of the Impost on F burgh, from and after public information at his shop, being the High Street, Edinburgh.

HORSES to JAMES WIGHT fa ty of East Lothi till the middle of April of corn, and One Sh There is a great de which is all inclosed w ing thereon, which affe are put up in stables No Stallions nor disea cidents.

The attention Mr v tlemen who have ente he flatters himself, w vour of his friends an of his care and attent Mr Robertson stabb give any other inform N. B. Horses to

R THE Right Hono pleased to their accounts with on or before the 24th windows, and lights, the 5th of April pre The Collector of F ons charged with an up on or before the under the disagreeabl ly thereafter, for the

TO Within John's Coffe of November 178 noon.

THE follow city of Edi I. A TENEME Watson, Janet Mac mondton, and Jau ling.

2. A TENEME Lithgow, Thomas 7 l. 3 s. Sterling.

3. A TENEME engraver, Duncan yearly rent of 14 l

These subjects w hands of Walter S tending to purcha show the subjects.

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Apply to Mr and Company, C